aed Mr. Dickerson; for Mr. Manny, Mr. Harding and Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton.

No. 20. Daniel S. Hickok et al., owners of the steambest New-York, vs. James Stewart et al., claimants of the brig Croten. The decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama was affirmed with costs.

Illinois Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Isl., April 21, 1858. The Buchanan and Douglas State Democratic Con entions met here to-day and organized separately. In the former 28 counties were represented and resolutions strongly indersing the Administration passed. In the latter 97 counties were represented, and resolutions indorsing the course of the Illinois delegation in Congress were adopted without a disserting voice.

W. B. Fondy was nominated for State Treasurer anier-Gov. French for Superintendent of Public In The Buchanan Convention postponed making ary cominations until the 8th of June, when nother Convention will be held.

Burning of Ocean Spray and Keokuk -- Eight to Ten Lives Lost.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 22, 1858. About 5 o'clock this evening the steamer Ocean Spray was totally destroyed by fire about five miles shove this city. Eight or ton lives are supposed to be lost. The burning boat floated against the steamer Keokuk' lying in shore, and she too was entirely de stroyed. The Ocean Spray was valued at \$35,000, and was insured at \$25,000 in Pittsburgh offices. The Keekuk was valued at \$35,000, and insured for \$15,000. It is impossible to obtain full particulars to night.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 22-11 p. m. The weather is clear and calm, and there are no eigns of the Royal Mail steamship Canada, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The Littles Murder Case.

The Littles Murder Case.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

The Littles murder case on the part of the people closed this morning. The opening speech of the defense occupied over two hours. The counsel admitted that the prisoner opening the counsel admitted that the prisoner confessed the crime, but claimed that the prisoner confessed the crime, but claimed that it was not premeditated murder, and that he asked the Jury to find him guilty of manslaughter. The case will go to the Jury to-morrow.

A fire at Lima last night destroyed the American Hotel, a saloen, a shee store, and other property. Loss not yet estimated.

The Southern Mail.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Thursday, April 22, 1868.

The meil from all points South as late as due is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Savannak News enys an arrival at that port reports on the night of the 15th instant, in the Eastern edge of the Gulf of Mexico, heard and saw fired in rapid succession sixty shots, apparently from 32-pounders, between two ships. Some were of the opinion that it was the Spanish fleet exercising, but The News says it has more likely been an encounter with a claver, or suspected fillibuster.

Sentence of Murderers.

Marie Ann Crispin and Jean Baptist Disforges were last evening found guilty of murder, and this morning were sentenced to be hurg on the 25th of June.

Large Burning of Wood Land.

Boston, Thursday, April 22, 1858.
About 3,000 acres of wood land were burned over in Pymouth, Kiegston and Carver early this week, involving a loss of \$25,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, April 22, 1858. Our State Legislature adjourned sine die to-day.

Canal Navigation.

Mr. Canal Commissioner Sherrill telegraphs from Fort Edward, on the Champlain Canal, that sixty-five leaded boats had passed there on the 21st.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

By an arrival at this port Rio Janeiro dates are March 12. The fever was fast abating, only 19 or 1 deaths occurring daily.

Left ships Western Continent, from New-York for

San Francisco, to sail in two weeks: Gray Eegle, for Philadelphia, leaded; Charlotte E. Gay, for Philadel-phia in a few days; Andersen, from New-York, dis-

The Ohio Biver.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 22, 1858. The river is falling, with twenty-three feet of water

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State 5s, 87; Reading Railroad, 23;; Long Island Railroad, 12; Morris Canal, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 24;

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE FOR

WOMEN.

A LECTURE BY MRS. LUCY STONE. Mozart Hall was well filled last evening with an a dience partly earnest, partly curious, but all eager to hear Mrs. Lucy Stone advocate the claims of woman to the elective franchise. Upon the platform were many of the most favorably-known men and women of

the city. Mrs. Stone said:

The world has scarcely reached the point where those who speak of any topic concerning woman's present or future, if it involve woman's rights, are greated with cheers. But when it comes to make an offering to those whose suffering appeals to the heart, it throws over what is supposed to be the harsher thing of woman's rights a kind of covering that makes the subject approachable, so that neither men nor women shudder. The world has been slow to learn that woman's rights and human rights are the same thing, and that all that is meant by woman's rights is that woman shall take her rank as a human being, and do whatever she can de without being out of her the city. Mrs. Stone said: thing, and that all that is meant by woman's rights it hat woman shall take her rank as a human being, and do whatever she can do without being out of her sphere. It has been slow to learn that woman's sphere is a very arbitrary thing, and the general belief that right and propriety depend on sex, and not on motive, has manifested itself very differently in different latitudes. The sphere of woman in her future will be found to be just the highest and noblest and best thing she can work at, and it will not make ber less womanly or less worthy of her high vocation as woman, and wife and mother. Woman's sphere now depends on custom, not on nature. Here you find women worshiping every day in the week. But go among the Mohaumedans and they say neither women, nor dogs, nor any other unclean animal can come in. In India the women do not eat with their busbands. The sphere depends on the latitude, the usage of the country. It is no new claim that women. usage of the country. It is no new claim that women are making for the right of the elective franchise. It dates further back than any of us. In the time of the usage of the country. It is no new claim that would are making for the right of the elective franchise. It dates further back than any of us. In the time of the Revolution our fathers learned that the power of suffrage was in the people. They held upradiant and beautiful: "We hold these truths to be self-"avident, that Governments derive their just "power from the consent of the governed." And it run from heart to heart and from mind to mind, like an electric current, every man feeling that in its uterance there was a power which should yet come to have a universal spring. They acted upon it. They pledged fortune and life and sacred honor, and they won it for themselves. And then, having achieved it for themselves, they turned straight about to make slaves of the black people, and to deny to woman the right of suffrage. And, said those grown men: "We, the people, to establish justice—" and who were "we the people, to establish justice—" and who were "we the nave universal suffrage here. When we ask for the elective franchise, they turn and say: "Why do you want it? We'll protect you." Let us turn to the record and see what is the protection which they afford, and whether we need to ask it. One class of persens has never legislated wisely and well for another class. Men who call us wives and sisters and mothers have covered their statute-books of the States with such laws, that if made against men they would be found doing as they are now doing it Kansas. Now, in this hour, and when questions of Freedom are asked more earneafly than ever before, it is well for us to ask what it is that prevents the men from giving us equal rights. One class will tell you that the polls are places of rowdyism and ruffiacism, and it is not proper that women should go to them. He forgets to state that the rowdy is the man who is left to make the laws to govern the women. Ask a second-rate man this question. He is very wise, and will tell you the women are not competent. He knows enough to vote the ticket that is put into his hand; to them. He forgets to state that the rowdy is the man who is left to make the laws to govern the women. Ask a second-rate man this question. He is very wise, and will tell you the women are not competent. He knows enough to vote the ticket that is put into his hand; perhaps he knows something more; perhaps not. He says that women don't know enough, but here are Irishmen who can't read their A, B, Cs; but they are competent; the aristocracy of their sex has

given them a right to be of the covereign people. She does not belong to the an intercacy, and cannot have the privileges of the aristos. Acy. Then you ask a still larger class of people, and they will tell you that it would these the women, and their children would be neglected. But if the polls are such bad places let us have places to vote by ourselves, and if there are decent men, let them vote with us. If any while man all years of age has the right to vote, it is not fair to say that women are not comparison. If you may all years of spe has the right to vote, it is not fair to say that women are not competent. If men may stagger to the polis to put in a drouben pallot, it is not fair to say that women are not competent. It comes with an ill-grace from men who Nave been inled in the arms of a mother whose prayers follow them wherever they go. The man dishonous his mother when he says that a woman will forget ber household. In countries where the people do not believe that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, the women will have to make them believe it, but when we quote this here let nobody say that we are unexing ourselves; we are but quoting the eternal order of things, what God gave our brave old fathers whose peril gave them power to see what they afterward had not ourage to carry into effect. Suppose we could summon the mea carry into effect. Suppose we could summon the mea and women of the courtry and ask them that a repre-sentative man-tand on one side and a woman on the other and they shall be interrogated as to which shall

I have the stronger hand, and I have plenty of me

I have the stronger hand, and I have plenty of men as strong as I, and we have made the laws. Just so fact as you have made any property, we'll tax that property, and you shan't have a word to say about how large the tax shall be. We believe that taxation and representation are inseparable—except in case of women. [Laughter.]

She declines paying the tax; she does not like it. He looks at her with his strong arm, backed up by all the votes behind him, and says: "No; I know that we have no power to tax you, but we have power to be taxed, and to maintain that you are wrong." Thousands of women have their taxes taken from them, and the truth is held up beautifully by them.

by them.

SHI—If I am to be taxed and have no representation, what next? When I become a wife, what then?

HE—Oh, that's a new partnership. The husband
and wife are one person, and—I am that one.

HE—Oh, that's a new partnership. The husband and wife are one person, and—I am that one. [Laughter.]

And he pu'e his finger on the passage in Blackstone, which says: "The husband and wife are one person "and the legal existence of the wife is suspended dur" the marriage." The breath is not suspended from her bedy, as it is when a man is suspended. Her legal existence is merged in her husband's, and so merged that it follows her all the way to her grave, and on her very tombetone insults her by stating that she is the reliet of somebody—a piece of the man she was merged in. [Continued laughter.]

SHE—And what becomes of my name?

HE—Your name shall be my name.

SHE—And the children's name?

HE—Shall be my name. And we take care of ourselves, and have the custody of you. If you choose to stay with us, very well: if you don't, we'll make you.

And the woman in terror asks for the law; and here it is. The custody of the wife's person shall belong to her husband; he shall have the right to the aid of the officers of the law. If she go away from him, and if she were not in danger of life or limb, he shall have a right to bring her back, and compel her to stay with him; and if he don't choose to bring her back, he may forbid anybody from harboring or trusting her unless they are very generous, for he will not pay any debts of her contracting.

She—Who made the law?

HE—I made it.

She—And about the property?

HE—O, the personal property that was your she your marriage, shall be mine afterward.

She—And whose shall your's be?

HE—Mine; I shall have your's and I shall have mine. She—And my real estate?

HE—Well, we've provided that if you have any children it shall go to them; but I have the use of it during my life.

She—And what about your real estate? And the woman in terror asks for the law; and here

SHE—And what about your real estate?

children it shall go to them; but I have the use of it during my life.

She—And what about your real estate?

He—Why, as much as I choose to give you you shall have after me, and while I live you shall have food and clothing and medicine suitable.

The town says to the pauper: We'll maintain you; the wife has the same hold on her husband; he is bound to maintain her.

He—But you should have more; when I die you should have the use of a third of my real estate, it will be creugh for you. [Laughter.]

In most of the States the law allows the widow to live in her husband's house 90 days without reat; very seldem longer than that. [Renewed laughter]. In most of the States the law is written too, that married women cannot make a will; some of them write it out very clearly that no "married woman, insane persons, or fools" shall make a will. It some of the States they are allowed to make a will with the consent of their husbands. One old woman in Massachusetts told me that she had written her will, but her husband wouldn't sign it. She hoped she would live half an hour lorger than he. [Laughtet.] One statute has a clause making a womans will valid without her husband's consent, if she gives all her noney to him. Then, by and by, the woman begins in terror to inquire about the children.

He—The children are mine. If the babe is nursing at your breast, you may keep it until it is weaned; then it is mine.

O, we pity the slave woman; but not a woman of you has any more right to her child taan the slavemother. The statute of New-Jersey says that the father, whether 21 years of age or net, shall have the right to dispose of his child's person, whether born or unborn. Probably all of you know some women whose hearts are aching because their children have been taken from them, and not by death.

She—Suppose that there are debts on my husband's property, is anything secured to me!

HE—O yes; the law is generous. Every widow of

property, is anything secured to me? He—O yes; the law is generous. Every widow of an insolvent man may use his spinning-wheels and staves and family bible and school-books and her own wearing-apparel; she did not own it before. The law says that she shall have her own wearing-apparel and her husband's too. [Laughter.] And it says that she shall have one table, six chairs, six plates, and six knives end forks, one sugar-bowl and twelve spoons. If she has as many children as Roman Cornella, they can be friendly, and two sit on the same chair and eat from the same dish.

can be friendly, and two sit on the same chair and est from the same dish.

SHE—But may I make a contract?

HE—No; the wife and the minor can make no contract; the wife's carnings belong to her husband as much as the slave's to his master.

And although there has been before your Legislature a bill asking that the wie should have her earnings secured to her if her husband were a drunkard or a profligate, your Legislature will not pass it. When the law had placed women where they had no right to their persons and property, and their children, she continued, had no power to make a contract or will, the world's masculine voice, sounded in loud has and echoed in the shrill treble of woman, said that woman ought to be contented. But there were bass and echoed in the shrift fredie of woman, sain that weman ought to be contented. But there were women who were discontented, and discontent was becoming deeper every day, and noble men were saking that the rights of woman be accorded her, and noble women were asking that women have the opportunity to emoble their lives. The speaker then instituted a comparison between the cause which women were now struggling for and the cause of the Free-State men in Kansas, and called attention to the inconsistency in the conduct of the Free-State men the inconsistency in the conduct of the Free-State men themselves. The case of woman was even worse than that of the Free-State men there. What border Ruffien had ever dared to say that a man should not have the right to make a will, and to have custody of his children? But the Free-State men had turned about upon their principles. Though the members of the Conclinational Convention recently held had said that the mother should have as much right to the the Constitutional Convention recently held had said that the mother should have as much right to the children as the father, yet, when it was proposed to give to woman the right of suffrage, two thirds of the Free-State men voted that it should not be given her, and in prescribing that the "people" of Kansas shall vote upon the Constitution, although women are a portion of the people, yet it prescribes who is meant by the people, namely—"Flee white males over "I "years of age." And it further stated that "any "other person who should vote or offer to vote "should be kept at hard labor for not "less than three nor more than six months," so that, if the wife of Gov. Robinson should go and offer to vote, she would be liable to suffer confinement at hard labor for not less than three months as the penalty of presuming to do the very thing for which the Free-State men of Kansas had been struggling. Woman should continue to tell those Free-State men that "governments derived their just powers from the consecut of the governed;" that taxation and representation were inseparable. They were daily told that, by extending the elective franchise to woman, discord would be created in domestic relations; because, if women were really free and had minds of their own, they would vote, perhaps, as their husbands did not want them to. Suppose the wife voted with the Republican party—as she would be more likely to do (applause), and suppose her husband belonged to the Know-Nothings—as it was possible now—(laughter) the fact it was said would create discord at home. But this objection made

t was possible now—(laughter) the fact it was said would create discord at home. But this objection made a terrible revolution of the condition of our domestic affairs, when he dared to say if a woman dared to act

upon her own thought carried into action, he should quarrel with her if her opinion was not in accordance with his. But this was improbable. Man was neve

with a bribe (applause), and ask her to do a mean thing for pay? Woman was needed at the ballet-ber, was needed in Congress, was needed in the Legislative Hall; and when the world learned that witness interests were human interests, that woman was an integral part of the fabric of human society, that there was nothing which did not concern her, and the mad-dog cry that woman was out of her sphere, was stepped, and woman was placed side by side with man, the otly result that could be attained would be harmony, and a higher life would apring up everywhere.

The speaker then alluded to the condition of weman The speaker thes alluded to the condition of woman in the two great classes—the fashionable and rice, and the unfashionable and poor. From the former no higher purpose was expected than to make themselves attractive and talk nonsense. As Theodore Farker had said, woman's only choice for woman was a burband or nothing, and semetimes there were two nothings at that. [Laughter.] The young girl was filled with impulses that led her to lock forward to a life that was noble and worthy. But when she entared upon the stage of life she encountered the Flora McFlimeys, and if she ventured to put her hand to some useful thing, all her class and circle peinted the firger at her as one who had stepped out of what the world receptized as her appropriate sphere, and the young girl, too weak to stand alone, was sweet a way by the currents she was found a wreak, with all lovelines departed and she rear the end of a short life, by the currents she was found a wreck, with all love-lines, departed and also rear the end of a short life, that life, which might have been but little lower than the angels, was vaueless. As to the other class of women, the unfashionable and poor, though they get some practical knowedge by being compelled to buffet the storms of life, yet their lives were barren of their highest unfolding. The great classes of the drudge and the butterfly were brought to the eventful hour at which they were to take the rank of mother, a place beyond all others holy. The new-born babe brought with it that strange and beautiful love that swelled undying in the holy. The new-born babe brought with it that strange and beautiful love that swelled undying in the human coul. Both were incapable of molding that babe into a life that should be one to never dis. Without a knowledge of the laws of lealth and growth, and with disease often inherited, the child's develorment was one of chance. If women were weak, yet if they took the world to their arms, the child's develorment was one of chance. If women were weak, yet if they took the world to their arms, they must give sees and daughters like themselves. And woman should be able by her own symmetry and grace of character to impart symmetry and grace of the children. Therefore, this question ceased to be a question of woman, and became a question of race. Woman, therefore, asked that colleges and other metitutions of learning be thrown open to her, that she tave the opportunity for the fullest development. She asked, too, that the pulpit be opened for her. Two-thirds of the members of churches were women, but when her wishes were expressed she was informed that her destiny was crochet. A woman applied recently, in Ohio, to be admitted to practice in the legal profession, and was refused, though in old Bible times Deborah was a Judge for forty years. From all rerunesative employments woman was excluded, and she was colliged to work in a restricted sphere with an unjust remuneration, and this could not but result in making her character narrower and inferior to what it should be. The character of man was just what the mothers made it. If the mothers were poor in character the children were also poor in character. Whatever women had the power to do they should do; they must be lawyers, Judges, Members of Congress, in the halls of colleges, and even Presidents, and beautiful harmony would come in all the departments.

When woman, knowing that everything which concerns the race concerns her, shall fulfill her mission, though friends may rebuke her because they do not con proband ber, she will find that a consciousness of rectitude was its own exceeding great reward, as she gathered around nobler and better uses; and as the harm orise all followed in their train, men and women would not be antagonistic, as they are now. Recognizing each other as common helpers, always as frierds and never as

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board held a meeting on Thursday afternoon at their hendquarters, No. 413 Broome street, James W. Ny & in the Chair.

The Screnteenth Ward Riot,—Mayor Tiemann presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of the Seventeenth Precioct, preferring charges against Inspector Hartt of the above precinct.

Charge 1st—Irsubordization.—In this, that on the 12th day of July, 1857, the said Inspector Jededish W. Hartt, carried a revolver, contray to the rules of your Honorable Board.

Charge 2d—Conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

Specification.—In this, that on the 12th day of July, 1857, the said Inspector ordered his subordinates to use their clabs and stiffle help eas persons, at the competer of Fourth street and Avenue A and especially one John Miller, after the said Miller was shot. The charges were referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

Station Hauser.—Mr. Roman offered the following

Station Houses .- Mr. Bowes offered the following

Station Houses.—Mr. Bowers offered the following pre-mbie and resolutions:

Whereas, By the provisions of the Act establishing the Metro-color the City of New York to provide suitable accommodations required by the Board of Poice for the police force stationed in this city, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offenses; and it case the said Common Council neglect or refuse so to do, after having been thereto requested by the Board of Police, then the said Board may make their own provisions in the precises, and the same when inside their own provisions in the precises, and the same when inside that become a proper charge and debt, for the expense and disbursements thereof, against the said city; and Whereas. This Board did, on the 16th of January, make a communication to his Homor the Mayor, acting for the condition of the were unkinhalitable and others required extensive repairs for the proper accommodation of the required extensive repairs for the proper accommodation of the Police force, which communication was submitted by his Honor the Mayor to the Gommunication and

Whereas, The Common Council has neglected to make any

Whereas, The Common Council has neglected to make any provisions in the prendens, therefore, Reselved, That the Committee on Station Houses be directed to invite proposals, by public sivertisement in the daily newspapers for resting suitable buildings in the First, Fourte, Twenty first and Twenty-second Precincts for the accommodation of the Police situated in those Precincts, and for the lodding of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the lodding of persons arrested for oftenses.

Reselved, That the Committee be further directed to advertise for proposals for repairing and altering the First, First, Sixth, Sexventb, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tweitth, Thirteenth, Fifterth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Precinct Station Houses, so as to make them healthful abodes for the police force stations in said Precinct.

Reselved, That the asid Committee report as soon as may be on the processle which they shall receive that the Board may take immediate action thereon.

e proposals which they shall receive, that the Board may take nucleate action thereon.

Mr. Bowen offered the following resolution, which

Mr. Bower effered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the General Superintendent be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting the number of arrests and complaints which have been made in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn under his order directed to be issued by resolution of the 123d of February, for violations of the laws of the Nate and the ordinances of the Corporation of New York in respect to the observance of Sunday-stating the cause of arrests and the nature of the compisints, and the Precincts in which such arrests and complaints have been made.

Mayor Tiemans and that he understood that the Common Council had taken steps toward improving the condition of the Station Houses; and at his request the resolutions were laid over.

the condition of the Station Houses; and at his request the resolutions were laid over.

Report of the Committee on General Discipline.—
The Committee submitted their report of the trials of policemen, and their recommendations were adopted by the Board.

The charge scalnst the following named policemen were dis-missed—they either being frivolous or not sustained by the evi-

fel H. Rockett Fourth Precinct: Arthur B. Simonson, nth Precinct: Wm. Nashat, Fifth Precinct: Thos. Steele-tisth Precinct: Heary Sixers, Thirteenth Precinct, David neon, Seventh Precinct; Wm. ReCouncil, Seventsenth

inct.

The properties of the Precinct of Sergeans Science and ton, Officer Demont. Sergeant Jacobs, Brooklyn; Joseph H. Leyt, Seventh Precinct, James Deani and Wm. G. Lawson, teenth Precinct, were critered to be reprimanded by the sins of their Precincts.

The Rewland of the Twentieth Precinct, rejusing to assist an

Positiventh Preclinct, were ordered to be reptimanded by the Captins of their Preclincts.

With Rewland, of the Twentieth Preclinct, refusing to assist an efficient make an arrest, was suspended from pay for two days. Robert Boolston, of the Fourth Preclinct, leaving his post to go and set his sick child suspended for two days. With Dubols, of the Fourth Preclinct leaving his post, suspended for two days this existing his post, suspended for two days to go make this sick child suspended for two days. Without permission, suspended for fixe days. Robert B Montecmery, of the Twenty-second Preclinct, intextication and swearing, was sequitted on the first charge, and suspended for ten days or the latter. With H. Cornell, of the Twentieth Preclinct, buying withdrawn from the force and left the city, it was ordered that he be dismissed the force. Charles Counts of that he would not be governed by a Black Republican." It was suggested that he be dismissed from the force, but, on consultation, it was agreed to suspend him for that typic discovers the latter that he would not be governed by a Black Republican." It was suggested that he be dismissed from the force, but, on consultation, it was agreed to suspend him for that yellow.

George B, Looker, of the Fourtheeth Precinct, charged with

force, but, on consultation, it was agreed to suspend the coast George B. Locker, of the Pourtcenth Precinct charged with the Acastron, was dismissed from the department. Proc Quant, or the Third Precinct, of Brooks, n, was dismissed from the department, he not being able to read or write: John McNamara and T.F. Meeban, of the same precinct, for introducation, were dismissed from the force. Joseph Canill of the Third Precinct Mr. STRANAHAN offered the resignation of Philip McMahon, of the Tenth Precinct, which, on motion,

Secret Session.—The subject of reconsidering the cismissals from the force of Captains Dowling and Leonard came up and was discussed at some length. The matter was finally laid over. Mayor Tiemann requested that two men additional might be added to his

und. Laid over. Samuel Breveurt, Aid to the General Superintend. ent, was premoted to the rank of Sergeant, and ordered to do duty in the Second Precinct. The General Superintendent was instructed to with-

draw two men from the police force at Castle Garden.
Three documen were appointed for New-York Station-Houses, and two documen for Brooklyn StationHouses. The meeting then adjourned. We learn that, in correquence of prolonged tion, Mr. Seminel Wilkseen has retired from The A. bany Evening Journal, having sold out his interest t

Mr Thurlow Weed, who will now resume the prest

of chief editor of that paper.

OBSEQUIES OF THE TYRANNICIDES.

Last night the demonstration in honor of Orsini. Pierri, and Pianori, the tyrannicides, came off. At an early hour in the evening crowds of men and women began to assemble in the streets through which the procession was to pass, and every eligible standing These who participated in the place was occupied. ceremonies assembled soon after 7 o'clock in Union Square and formed into column. First came the Grand Marshal, mounted on a spirited horse. He wore a plumed Koseuth hat and a red sash. His two aids were also mounted, and wore plumed bats and crimson saches. Following them were the German Turners of Williamsburgh, bearing the red flag, with the legend.

LIBERTE, SGALITE, FRATERAITE,

and the American fleg. Another red flag of ampler dimensions blazed out a little further down the column with the legend

LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE SULTGARITE, UNION SOCIALE. Then came a troop of women and maidens, bearing

ittle transparencies, upon which were written

A grim host of bearded men followed, with black crape around their arms and the red ribbon on their hats. Behind them came the bond, playing a funeral

march, and then THE CATAPALQUE.

This was an immense structure, nearly as tall as a two-story house. It consisted of a sort of pyramid of of black cloth, laurel wreaths, immortelles, silver and crape. Upon the spex was a glided urn, draped in crape. Four immense plumes of black cetrich feathers decorated the entablature, and on each side blazed the inscription:

AI MARTIRI DELLA LIBERTA

The catafalque was drawn by eight led horses in black housings. After it followed the Italian patriot flag of 1848, with the legend " Deo e Popolo"

on their shrouded folds, and a United States flag be tween them. The Turners came next, at least 2,000 strong, among them the Workingmen's Association of the Twentieth Ward, with a flag bearing the words:

VEREIN ZUR FORDERUNG. ARBEITER INTERESSEN,
ORSINI, PIERRI,
EHBEDEN KORECHERN
TOD DEN TYRANNEN. (The Society for the advancement of working mea

oper the Tyrannicides.) There were also flegs of the Swiss Confederation, and various German associations.

The procession contained over 5,000 persons, and was lighted up by the ruddy glare of a thousand torcher, producing a most imposing effect. Nearly an hour was occupied in passing a given point. All of the streets through which it went were througed, and thousands of people gazed at it from roof-tops and windows. The demonstration was eminently decorous. So far as we could learn not a mishap occurred during the evering. The route of the procession was from Union square, down Broadway to Bleecker street, theree to the Bowery, and through Canal street to Broadway and the Park.

In the Park a platform had been erected, and a large

crowd was waiting when the procession arrived.

JOHN ALLEN called the assemblage to order. It was in vain to attempt to make himself heard by the vast multitude before and around him. Twenty thousand faces were turned toward him, twenty thousand couls were at that moment in sympathy with him in this manifestation of devotion to the cause of freedom, in whose behalf Orsini and Pierri had offered up

hose who recognized the principles of liberty as supe-ier to all nationalities, to all questions of race or con-tion. It was not French freedom, nor Italian freecom that they asked, but the freedom of universa

They had met on common ground in a co

They had met on common ground in a common cause. In America, politically, we had preceded the old world, in the recognition of the sovereignty of every individual in place of the divine right of kings.

But Europe was ready to follow in our tootsteps. But for the conspi acy of tyrants, and the usurpations of despots like Napoleon, the hand of Rebublican liberty might have long since been enjoyed.

The dark night of tyranny which she had suffered was to be succeeded by a bright and happy day. But in this struggle they should find as warm friends in Americans as, in our Revolutionary struggle, we had found in the person of Lafayette and his countrymen. In the struggle for freedom in Italy—under Louis Napoleon—the assistance which the French nation offered to us was not only withheld, but her arm of power was used to strike down the rising hope of the was used to strike down the rising free. Without this unjust interference, Italy would have now been numbered among the republics of the

Suppose the monarch of France had thus interfered to crush out the spirit of france in Suppose the monarch of France had thus interfered to crush out the spirit of freedom in America, after our struggle with the Mother Country. Were there not thousands of men, as pure and noble as Washington, that would have revenged the wrong with a spirit of sacrifice as heroic and as just as Orsini manifested in his late altempt to emancipate France from the misrule of the worst of a tyrant. Americans should at least frown down the principle and the practice of the interference of tyrants in the support of tyrants, and should rejoice whenever the avenging arm of justice should strike, successfully, at the foes of freedom.

As Americans, breathing the spirit of 76, we must rejoice in every attempt to rid the sarth of such suppers and tyrants—such intermeddlers and assassits—as the present Emperor of France. But he would not prolong his remarks; he would simply extend the hand of welcome to the exiles for freedom, from whatever land they may have been driven, and would pledge them the sympathy of all true Americans, not only in their suffering, but in their efforts to achieve the boon of liberty for their country.

Mr. Allen was frequently and most generously ap-

Mr. Allen was frequently and most generously applauded. Mr. Allen here offered, in behalf of the Revolutionary Committee, the following resolutions:

Resolved. That wherever or wherever the rights of the people are stricken down, the freedom of speech and the press defined, the friends of liberty proscribed, barished, imprisoned, robbed and musdered, that it becomes not only the right but the duty the pollathropic and just to crush the power of the oppressors by my and every means which the God of nature has placed in their Resolved. That the sceptre of empire in France is now held by

Resolved, That the sceptre of empire in France is now new or, a userper and a tyrant, that, not satisfied with the ensavament of France, he has extended his despote arm over Italy, that to the mes of personal ambition he has sacrificed the political hopes and social interests of 'old Europe,' the his crimes satisfare down, in this age of advancement, are more atrocoust than those of Nere and Canigals in the ciden times; and therefore, in the astimation of just men, that in the attempt of Planort. Ordiniand Pierrito strike down the tyrant, they have given themselves to martyrdom in a most holy cause.

Resolved, That the boid, self-sacrificing efforts of these men, though mayocoacide, are neverthelests a wheeting evidence that though mayocoacide, are neverthelests a wheeting evidence that

Reserved, That the boid, hell sachited a deeping evidence that ough unsure caseful, are nevertheless a cheering evidence that expirit of Freedom is not dead; that eliently and in darkness, is the volcano and the temperat, the living forces of revolution is confinitating, and that the fail of despotism and the enional isometric of man, are facts that are written upon the scrolls of evitable disting.

he-ment of man, are facts that are written upon the scholl of ne vitable disting.

Foodbook That in these obsequies to the memory of Pionori.

Froidbook That in these obsequies to the eternal principles of lastice and Freedom, and express our sympathy with the host of nartyrs that have gone before them, and that may follow after them to the same holy cause.

Foreign, That as cosmopolitan revolutionists, we declare our feverion to the great cause of liberty and justice wherever the natice mainte der potism is yet to be fought; that in this movement we recomine no predications for maticality or race, for sate or condition, for complexion or sex, that our size is nothing as them the conclusion of all human interests, the freedom and caspiness of all manning, the realization of social justice and harmany everywhere, and the schlevement and perpendation of the feedbook of Lairce selfs. y everywhere, and the achievement and perpension of the onblyque Lairer selfe. Evaluated. That in the spirit of universal fraternity, and by yows most ascred, we do hereby consectate onserves to this great mest ascred, we do hereby consectate onserves to this great we, and to exhe other, with the piedge of motical sympathy and in whatever field of achievement the sword or justice may be

M. . Allen then introduced to the audience ALBERTO . Mazzi, who addressed the assemblage in Italian.

We append a translation:
Chizens: To you, whose idol is the Fatherland,
whose life is liberty—to you, eatles of all countries,
who, under the powerful protection of this great Republic, are, awaiting patiently, while lighting hard
for your own support, the hour of return; it is to you

public, are awaiting patiently, while your alone that I am speaking.

Having been chosen by my countrymen to express their heartieft gratitude for the voluntary demonstration, which representatives of the various nationalities of Europe have decided to make in honor of the memory of the two martyrs, Pelice Orsini and Plerri, ethough I live at a great distance from Naw-York, at New-Beeferd, and received only at a late hour that flattering invitation—Although I well know the diffi-

uh v of such a tack, I have not heritated to accept

the call with the greatest pleasures. Hore accustomed as I am, to act than speak, I shall be brief; and if I fall below my theme I must crave your indulgence. Be assured of my best intentions, and of my most sincere and a changeable sentiments.

We have bean united here by a sacred, patriotic duty; and with a uncovered face and unmoved countenance I will dischauge it with pride, in homage to the martyrs of liber. S and as a protest against all sorts of tyranny. To a orrow, we know very well, the slaves of the slaves, will raise a unanimous cry, basely insulting us all. In them cry as much as they can, they may rest assured hey will never excite my temper. Contempt or pity is the only answer they deserve at our hands. The gold which bought you, deserved to the horest but despised to have bought you, deserved to be borest but despised to have bought you, despicable reptiles, comes from the shallest liderated for the horest but despised to have an above it your brothers—you strive is vain to disguise yourselves uncer the vall of piety, of religion, of legacity, k is no use for your to appear before God dader the garb of so junch humility and sonegation. Do not biaspeeme effectal majesty. Because the maker of man has created him after humself, and wants him to be free, noble and independent, then your fit years. In his want from Italian parent, was be, n fill years.

of man mae created and independent, then fore he reputates slaves.

In Italy, and from Italian parests, was ho, n 91 years ago, a man of high genius, whose path circ. unstances and good luck smoothed. A son of the people, and a solutor of the French Republic, he crossed like a chunder-storm the whole of Europe, made great ravages, but did not build much, and heing tinally satiated with glory, and having, by his janaisalvies, extinguished every spack of liberty, and trampled ander his feet his ancestors faith, he mounted, still drenched with blood, and in the midst of a sea of blood, the steps to tyranny, and when at the top, centrived to hide the bush on his forehead with the crown of the Casars. Was he great? Yes, so great as his servants submissiveness. Was he powerful? Yes, is beeting. Was he betevolent? Like thunder. He was at the same time the Casar and the Attila of his century.

of his name, but not of his blood, sprang the mon-ofer, which now tules over France, and ravages all Europe; but as he is a bastard, instead of a tiger he

Europe; but as he is a bastard, inatead of sotger he turned out to be a hyena.

Louis Napoleon, having been expelled from that kingdom which had been given to his putative father by the rapacious eagles of his uncle, sought a refuge in Italy, where he spent the early years of his lite. Being then an exile, and feigning liberal tendencies, he met there with true hospitality, with simpathy and sincere friends. Having been admitted into the patriotic Society of the Carbonari, he swore to keep its laws and constitution, and was soon raised to very aigh degrees. In ISSI he entered into the conspiracy of Central Italy, which had for its object the overthrow of the temperal power of the Pope.

The Swiss Republic gave him a shelter in 1837, made him a captain of artiflery in the Federal army, and challenged the power of King Louis Philippe, arms in hand, when he imperiously required from the Confederacy the immediate expulsion of the young Bonapaire.

He then endeavored to get possession of France,

cracy the immediate expulsion of the young Bonspaire.

He then endeavored to get possession of France, which, in his foolish dreams of ambition, he considered his property by right of inheritance. We sall remember the ridiculous affair of Strasburgh, when Louis Pailippe, out of pity for his crazy prisener, allowed him to emigrate to America, where he remained only a few months, and afterward returned to England, which received and pardoned him for having infringed twice her international laws, and rejected with indignation repeated demands for his extradition.

From 1837 to 1840, Louis Philippe had this man twice in his hands—this man who had murdered a faithful soldier at Boulogue, and had twice invaded the French territory, and, therefore, was liable to capital punishment. But the successor of those very things, whom the first Napoleon had expelled from France, was too magnanimous to let the ax fall upon the teck of the would-be namper, and contented himself with banishing him the first time, and by sending him to the Castle of Ham after the second attempt. Having succeeded in his escape from his imprisonment, he went a second time under the oak trees of Windson.

ment, he went a second time under the oak trees of Windser.

The ever-powerful voice of the people was raised through all Europe in 1843. Most of the thrones were shaking, while others went to pieces. Then France became a kepublic again, Like an affectionate mother, she pardoned Louis Napoleon sil his past wrongs; ogain she opened her arms to him and welcomed him as a son. Moreover, she chose him who had known the persecutions of kings to be her President for the term of three years, when he solemnly swore, before his God and before his countrymen, to preserve and defend the Constitution and the Republic. Rome also, after the Pope had left for Gaeta, had become a Republic, without the least bloodshed and without touch. defend the Constitution and the Republic. Rome also, after the Pope had left for Gaeta, had become a Republic, without the least bloodshed and without touching in the least the Church or the private or public property. Then was accomplished the great work which in other times Louis Napoleon had solemnly swerr to do. But when the exile became President he forgot altogether the gitts and the givers, and, trampling upon an sacred duties of honor and gratitude, toriciting his word and oath, frantic with ambition, he sent his mercenary legious to slay the Roman Republic. This was not enough. In the middle of a dark night, on the second of December, 1851, he sends his Pratterian guards to steal 25,000,000 of francs from the Bank of France. With that money he bought the principal leaders of the army and of the Republican Government. The soldiery—that constant scourge of European Governments—was made drunk; and it was easy for him to disperse the National Assembly and to slaughter the people in the principal thoroughfares of Paris. It was not enough for him to have already been elected Presidert torten years. He wanted the Empire. He proclaimed himself Emperor of the Freich! He then promised to partion everybody; he pleeged himself to give peace and prosperity to France. How did he keep his word! He began by robbing all of their property who had pardoned him twice; part of his former friends were either sent to Jail or to the penal colony of Cayenne, not to speak of the immense tumber of those who were shot or guillotized by his orders. Peace! He kept it by guillotized by his orders. Peace! He kept it by sacrificing one hundred thousand soldiers to his personally ambitious views in the Crimean war! Is not all this true history? Can any one deny all these facts?

Felice Orsini was made fatherless from his childheed by the hand of tyranny. A Roman by birth, endowed with a fiery soul and an indomitable love of liberty, he swore to revenge, and he did revenge. hberty, he swore to revenge, and he did revenge. Wherever there was magnanimous work to accomplish, some courageous deed to perform for the benefit of his country, either in the legislative halls or on the batte-field. Orsini was ever the first. Exile in a foreign land, until the end or his career in this world, atter having earned the necessaries of life for his family and himself, he would devote his time to a literary work, all tending to the same object, the liberty and independence of Italy. The sutellites of the tyrant, who, during his imprisonment, endeavored to scrutinize all the acts of his life, and turned over even the folds of his conscience, were sadly disappointed not to find the least fault in his candid, hereis soul. ul. Felice Orsini thought, and was right, that only Louis

Felice Orsini thought, and was right, that only Louis Napoleon's death could change the condition of Encepe, and of Italy especially. Had not Louis Napoleon slaughtered his former friends and brethren? Had he not enelayed his country? Had he not betrayed the secrets and oaths which are sacred under penalty of death? But if Louis Napoleon is an outlaw, out of that very law sanctioned by a usurped power, how could be be called to account for so many misdeeds and crimes? There was only one way for Orsini, to sacrifice himself by a desperate attempt to kill the tyrant. Alone he planned the attempt, he chose three friends to helphim in accomplishing it; he made the attempt, but he feiled. When prisoner, Orsini neither denied the dead nor beasted of it. When on the scaffold of his triumph, which he ascended with noble firmess, when they took away the black vail, which covered his read, like a parricide, he heard with composure the they took away the black vall, which covered dis-tead, like a particide, he heard with composure the reading of his verdict of death, accepted the consola-tions of resigion, turned round his looks over a sea of numberless spectators, in whose eyes he perceived care—this was his last comfort.

tears—this was his last comfort.

Pierri, who was his last companies in the attempt and in the last punishment, was the first to place his head under the ax, singing, with a staunch voice, Mourry pour la patria. The last word of Orein was his constant with for thirty line years, the aspiration of all his life, Vire la République Universalle! Vire l'Itale!

When that sacred head fell into the basket, ten thousand shirri, spice and soldiers, were surrounding

When that sacred head fell into the basket, ten thousand sbirri, spies and soldiers were aurrounding the scaffold, and the whole military division of Paris was put under arms. But the people could not be restrained from echoing in a low tone, like a coming storm, Vinela Republique Universelle! and through all Italy a deep shriek was heard, like the roaring of a lien which, being wounded, is preparing to fight. That rost means revenge. Were, then, Orsini and Pierri guilty? Yes, as a son is guilty who, seeing his hother taken by the throat by a robber, throws himself on the wretch and kills him. The blood which they have involuntarily shed must fall on the head of the wretch who compelled them to such a desperate deed. That rest means Pierri guilty? Ye

you who are always ready to applaud the Oh! you who are always ready to applaud the poweful ones; you, public writers, who disgrace the press; you will endeavor in vain to represent them as assessins. They are those who take human life for money, to steal some piece of jewelry, all for a private revenge. Do you know who are great accessins? They are those who shed the people's blood to steal a kingdom or an empire. Do you know who now is the greatest sesses in living? Louis Napoleon! But those who, to free their country from oppression, to leave to their children an inheritance of honor and glory, expose their lives and reputations, are no assessing; they are markers. assents: they are martyrs. Italians! tas blood of our brothers has not been use-

lessy, shed; it has does aiready some good to the cause of Liberty. That blood, on the invisible wings of the sir, was borne from the place of execution and fell on the face of the tyrant, whose mind was sufficiently struck. Frantic and trembling, like Xerxes, he tried to enclain thought and to insult the people and their governments, who gave him scornful answers, and he stopped. England refused to comply with his demands, and he was obliged to desist; Sardinia and Perfugal disregarded his orders, and he stopped. Louis Napoleon! thy star begins to set, and thou knowest it. Robber, perjurer, headicide, matricide, them art decemed to cernal infamy. History, like a giant, is rising behind thee, and aiready the greatest among the French tiving poets, fluge, has stamped infamy on thy farehead. It is in vain that thou triest to throw the sweed of the barbarians upon the scales of Justice. This holy daughter of God receives, acts de was adveighently crimes, and at times she turns her eye, on the oundrant of Time. Thou art a fatainet; but there is a tend. The measure of thy wrongs is overdowing, and thy last hour is near at hand. Louis Rapoleon whatever may be thy death, it shall free France and Italy, and all Eure pe, from the presence of a monator—Crems Borgia of the nineteenth century!

May the great Republic of the United States the long, preperture and happy, by whose professions, as pay a last tribute to the memory of our unfor unato brothers, the two martyrs of Liberty. Long live the universal Republic!

Mr. Lasse, on behalf of the French pariots, a safe, had deceived and betrayed the people of France. He

an address in his native torgue. Napoleon, he said had deceived and betrayed the people of France. Ut had confiscated their property; broken up familie ". their children, and hut separated fathers from ands from their wives. He had turned traiter to the bands from their wives. He had turned traiter to take friends that elevated him to power, had banished them from their homes, imprisoned them, and led them to rise guillotine. Not cally had he betrayed the cases of Liberty in his own cauntry, but used his power for the cantient of tyrants throughout the world. His bands were red with the blood of patriots, and by every practicle of justice he had ferfeited his right to live. To Oreni and Pierri had failed in a most secred cause. To Oreni and Pierri, to all the martyrs of freedom whe have know before, and to all who shall follow a for

To Orean and Pierri, to all the martyre of freedom who have igone before, and to all who shall follow a five them! France and Italy would yet be free. In closing, he proposed the Rapublic Universal, Social and Political. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Takemerska addressed the meeting in Garma as upon the rights of man as against those of property.

Dr. Indiana Scanzan, a Pole, spoke upon the allegarossing topic in the Polish language. His cenarate elected frequent exclamations of "a bas less tyrantal solicited frequent exclamations of "a bas less tyrantal solicited frequent exclamations of "a bas less tyrantal guege. He said the tyranta of Europe might slaugh terpatricts, but they could not kill liberty. Liber ty would live to overthrow tyrants, and the Universal Republic would be astablished. [Vociferous cheering.]

Other speakers followed, and the enthusiasminate defined. Other speakers followed, and the enthusiasm-ias

to the end.

After the close of the meeting in the Park, the procession again formed and marched into Chatham street, where the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh delegations left the line, the remainder proceeded up the Bowery, becoming less at every street as individual members left for nome. At the Steuben House, No. 291 Boxery, the procession was formally dismissed, amid re-pented and prolonge i cheers and vivas for liberty.

The Committee of Arrangements and many other entered the Steuben House, where a meeting was organized and one hundred persons chosen to act as a nermanent Committee of Revolution, for the propagation of Universal Liberty. Afterward the Comm of Arrangements and others sat down to a repast which had been prepared, and enjoyed themselves to a late hour in speeches, songs and sentiments. Great satisfaction was expressed at the success of the demon-

The througed sidewalk and crowded Park afforded a care opportunity to the army of pickpockets, whe did not fail to take advantage of it, though their pickings were perhaps not as large as they might be. More than a score of them were arrested and taken to the City Hail, where Mayor Tiemann committed them for

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Last night this Theater was crowded with an aucience most enthusiastic on the subject of a new patriotic drama called "Blanche of Brandywine," thee and there presented for the first time. Of course all American patrictic plays are about the Revolution, sad ad seem to be made of about the same style of timber, as if in the days of 76 there was only one sent of mass and wemen, and a very scanty allowance of dramatic facts. "Blancke of Brandywine" is no exception to the general rule; we have the old familiar ingredients, mixed up a little more, perhaps, shaken a trifle more before taken, but all present-"Glorious stars and stripes," "Land of the free and home of the brave," Noble flag of our country," "America's brave sons," Heroines of the Revolution," "Yaukse doodle for ever," and all the rest.

There is a mele-dramatic plot, with a first-rate heroine and a disinterested lover, who has a hated rival, with the usual scowl, seeking, with the customary gratings of the teeth, that same old vengeance. Then there is an assortment of funny men. A funny negro, a furny Yackee and a funny Dutchmau, all admirably acted. And this is about all there is of the piece that is not show and sound; but it is a very good play after aff, considered as a "patriotic drama," and it faifills all the required conditions. It is full of songs, battles, nauces, hairbreadth scapes and jollity; it is lively and tteresting throughout, and pleases the audience wonderfully, and that is the most that can be said for the best of this style of pieces that ever was manufactured. It is put on the stage in the very best style. The managerial shekels have been freely disbursed, and the result is all that could be desired. The new scenes by Minard Lewis and Hawthorne are some of them remarkably fine, and as beautiful as anything over praduced here. The dresses are all in character, and the groupings and tableaux particularly good; and one smoug them, the representation of Trumbull's picture, 'The Battle of Bunker Hill," was received with loud cheers. The "Sirking Ship" is a new and very curious mechanical effect. The play, as a spectacular melo-drams, is by all odds the best that has been done in New-York this Winter. It is lively, musical, patriotic, pathetic, revengeful, bloody, comic, and triumphant, all in one. The audience are interested from first to last, and at certain exciting points grow ariently enthusiastic, even to the yelling point.

The acting is, with very slight exceptions, good; , but in a production of this nature the best actors add. little to their fame, for all individuality is merged in. the grand, homegeneous body of star-spangled-banner-

We would offer a mild auggestion to the gentleman who "does" Gen. Washington, to the effect that there ts a possibility that Gen. Washington aforesaid was a human man, and was probably not always attitudinizing and doing the grand melodramatic after the fastion of modern tragedy heroes.

Miss Keens plays the heroire, and "Bianche of Brandywine 'is well worth a visit. It will be played every night this week.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Lucation of the Republic of Niceascape, Busening, April 22 1864.
This Legation, having positive information that one

or more different of the United States have determined, without orthodity from the State of Nicaragon, and in defance thereof, to authority from the State of Nicaragua, and in defance thereof, to establish a communication by sevens of stemmer or other vestels across the Isthmus of anid State, in connection with lines of westels on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, Envey Extraordinary and Minister Positionariary of the Republic of Nicaragua, in conforming with bit undersitions, to give this public notice that the sets right of establishing a communication across the add Istimus for the transportation of prevengers and merchandise has been and it, by the September 1997 of the Covergnet, would in paramagers and merchander has been an in, by the congress.

Executive and Lemistire authority of his Government, wested in
the American, Atlantic and Pacino Ship Canal Company, and thus
my other persons attempting to establish a communication by
steamers or otherwise across the send bulkness, will be treated as trapasers, and that all vessels employed by them for the pur-pose aforested will be liable to relative. A. Y. De YRISARRI.

Appointments.-The Serate, in Executive S. Asion, n Tuesday last, confirmed a large batch of r ppoint mente, among whom were Thomas Phela at, Post master at Lewiston, New-York; L. A. Thomas, Post maeter at New-Haven, Conn.; A. S. Mars and District. Attorney at New-Hampshire; J. C. P.ov. Register of ter Land Office, Minassore